Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1806. [No. 156. 4

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Philadelphia,

THE SCHOONER
WHITNEY,
JOHN HAND, jun. Master.
To sail in six days.

Two or three hundred barrels, will be taken in freight, if immediate application is made to the captain on board, at Vowel's wharf, or,

Douglass & Mandeville.

March 31. d3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

FOR SALE,
On board the Sloop Montezuma.
7 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2000 wt. Smithfield Bacon
1000 bushels Coarse Salt.

The said Sloop will sail for *Norfolk* on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Palmer, on board, or to

M. Miller.

March 31.

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Osnaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

CHEESE, &c.

We have a large quantity of Rhode Island CHEESE, and a few barrels of HERRINGS for sale—

And daily expect
4,000 barrels Turk's Island Salt; which will be sold on moderate terms from on board.

Douglas & Mandeville.

March 22. d1ot

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the house next door to Mott's tavern, will rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at present occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.

March 21. d

MRS. JACKS

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity, that on Monday next she will open a

School for young Ladies,

in which they will be instructed in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting, Tamboring, Embroidery, Music and Drawing. Her terms for the different branches are moderate, and will be made known on application at her School, in King street, opposite Mr. Snowden's printing office. From the experience she has had in educating young ladies, she flatters herself she will give satisfaction to such as place their children under her care.—She will also accommodate a few young ladies from the country with BOARDING, &c.

March 28. d6t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, on Friday night last, two apprentice boys to the hatting business, viz. CHARLES WHITE, between 20 and 21 years of age; very small, and has remarkable short curled hair which is very white—had on a short blue coatee and olive colored velvet pantaloons—

ISAAC WEBB, about 16 years old, uncommonly large for his age; had on a short corderoy jacket and pantaloons, his hair dark and straight. Whoever takes up said boys and lodges them in any jail, and gives information so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences, or TEN DOLLARS for either. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring them or carrying them off.

William Branson, *Hatter*,
Baltimore.

March 24. d

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated on Union Street, opposite Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr. Philip Care. Possession will be given immediately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21. d2w

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawn's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

☞ REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the Store he lately occupied in Union street, two doors further South, on the same side of the street, to that large and commodious Store, the property of captain *William Harper*, at the sign of the Orange Tree, where he has the following articles for sale, on the very lowest terms for CASH.

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India Rum,
New England ditto,
Cherry Bounce,
Peach Brandy,
Whisky,
Wines of different kinds,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Brown ditto
Coffee
Hyson Shulong, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas
Mould and dipt Candles,
Soap,
Chocolate of different qualities,
Best Philadelphia Mustard,
Goshen Cheese of the first quality,
Rhode Island ditto,
A general assortment of Queens Ware,
Ditto do. Glass do.
First quality fresh Salad Oil,
Writing, letter and wrapping Paper,
First quality Cavendish Tobacco,
Spinning Cotton,
Flax,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes
First quality table Codfish
Sounds and Tongues,
Spice Salmon in kegs,

Also, a general assortment of Fruits and Nuts as follows:

Lisbon Lemons in boxes,
Muskatell and Bloom Raisins in boxes of superior quality,
Oranges, Figs and Tamarinds,
Almonds and Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts, Shellbarks
Best Spanish Segars,
Excellent Cider Vinegar.

With a number of other articles together with
500 bushels of salt suitable for the fisheries,
500 ditto new Rhode Island potatoes,
30 barrels excellent cyder,
20 ditto new rye whiskey,

And a parcel of
Nice Smithfield hams, middlings, and shoulders.

A. WILLIS.

March 24. dtf

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Tickienburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

Sept. 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18, tf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. drs

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to D. *John Bryan & Company.*

Stafford county, 31st March. 2aw4w

NOTICE.

The Co partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th inst. by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.

March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,
PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson, King-street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21. eo

☞ REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21. eo

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. ☞ Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17 2aw 6t

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford.—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 24. d6t.eo

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

[*Continued.*]

Extract of a letter from lord G. L. Gower, to lord Mulgrave, dated St. Petersburg, 3d September, 1805. *(No. 38.)*

My lord, the last dispatches from the Russian ambassador at Vienna speak in strong terms of the warlike temper of that cabinet. Certain communications had been made from Paris, which indicated a yielding disposition on the part of Bonaparte; but to these indications count Cobentzel seems to attach no credit, and count Bazumouskoi represents, that the present character of the Austrian ministry is a direct contrast to its former timidity and indecision, and that a firm conviction seems now to prevail at Vienna, that it is thro' war alone that any security can be obtained against the ambition and power of France. There is just ground for expecting, that his imperial & royal majesty, being persuaded that war is inevitable may be induced not to wait the issue of the proposed negotiations with the French government, but that he will commence hostilities at the time when the superiority of the allied forces promise the best prospect of success. Towards the beginning of October, the Austrian army upon the Venitian frontier will be complete to its full establishment, and will, without doubt, be greatly superior in numbers to the French forces in Italy; and the Russian armies will be in a state to be advanced into the heart of the frontiers of Bavaria before the French troops from the coast and the interior of France can reach the German empire; I have, therefore, in several conversations lately with prince Czartoriski and compte Stadion, urged the expediency of losing no time in beginning the war. The prince informs me, that he has already instructed compte Razumouskoi to press this consideration upon the attention of the court of Vienna, but that he will not fail to repeat the instructions to the Russian ambassador.

I have great satisfaction in observing the increased energy and vigor of this court. The emperor, foreseeing the possibility of Bonaparte effecting a large augmentation to the French army, in consequence of the menaced attack by the allied powers, has resolved to be prepared to meet such an effort by a corresponding exertion on his part, and he has ordered a levy of four men in every five hundred, which will produce above 150,000 men.

A corps of about 10,000 men, under the command of his imperial highness the grand duke Constantine, and composed chiefly of the garrison of Petersburg, began their march towards the Prussian frontier on Thursday the 22d. The troops destined for Pomerania are ready for embarkation, and will probably sail in about six or eight days; they amount to 20,000 men. No dispatches, however, have been received from M. Alopeus, who was charged to negociate with the king of Sweden the necessary arrangements for the landing of the Russians at Stralsund, and and the augmentation of the Swedish garrison at that port. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER.

Plan of operations proposed by the court of Vienna.

France, upon the new organization of her army, has on foot.

112 regiments of the line,	404,828 men
30 do. of light infantry	107,540
85 Cavalry	64,226
16 Artillery	21,430
	598,024

This number with the addition of the different corps in Corfica and the islands, of 21 regiments of Dutch Soldiers, 11 Swiss regiments 18 of Auxiliary troops from Italy, and the Imperial guard, which consists of 15,000, makes a total of 651,964, the whole military force now on foot in France. These troops are, for the greater part, already on the war establishment. Any grand descent from England, upon the coast of France, with the probability of decided success, is scarcely to be expected. France may, therefore, venture to draw almost all her troops from her interior and from her coasts. Besides, a well arranged national guard, in perfect discipline, would enable her to spare her troops of the line, even from where they had been employed in preserving domestic order and security. It follow, that France might employ 500,000 men in Italy, Switzerland and Germany.

In opposition to that force, the 250,000 Austrians and 115,000 Russians stipulated in the last treaty, compose a total force, which is, in comparison, so much the less to be depended upon, because very little effective assistance is to be expected from the Swedes and the English. The following are the necessary conclusions from the statement:

1st. Considering this estimate, and the advantage which France enjoys in its geographical situation, whether for defence or aggression, the maintenance of peace till a more favorable conjuncture shall arise, seems to be infinitely desirable.

2d. If, however, war should become inevitable, not only to ensure its success, but to avoid likewise evils more alarming than those of the present moment, it would become indispensably necessary that the allied courts should use their most vigorous efforts to oppose those of the enemy, and bring into efficiency means at least equal to theirs, if not superior.

The military arrangements, the financial, and the general policy of the allies, must concur in putting forth those energies, by which alone we can hope to give success to our efforts.

1st. Military arrangements. This co operation in these three branches could be of very little effect, if the Austrian armies should not come into the field more than 300,000 strong. The first of the papers subjoined, shews what would be the deficiences to be supplied in the imperial and royal army, in recruiting, in appointments, and in remounting the cavalry, besides other augmentations necessary to raise it from its present weak state, upon a peace establishment, to the number above-mentioned; and at the same time, to leave the number of troops requisite for service in the interior of the monarchy, and for the observance of the movements of Prussia.

The difficulties which strike, upon a first view, will appear still more considerable upon a due attention to the manner in which the Austrian troops are now distributed. The line formed to prevent the introduction of infectious disease has, indeed, contributed to obviate, in part, that disadvantage as it leaves the Venetian dominions of [illegible] in danger of a surprize from the French. But, if it were necessary to take measures to oppose a great force to that which the enemy might bring against us from the interior of his dominions, then would dispositions the most prompt and vigorous, be requisite to the seasonable concentration of the Austrian troops, which are, in great part, at a distance from the frontiers in danger, to put them upon the footing for war, and to bring them to act upon the points which are the most exposed. This first measure would require to be carried into effect with the greater activity, because it could not be expected that the troops of his majesty the emperor of Russia should, from such a distance, arrive on the scene of action till after the Austrian troops should have sustained the first attacks of the enemy. His majesty will not be deterred by these great difficulties, if war should become unavoidable; he will, in that case, use his most strenuous endeavors to surmount every difficulty, and fulfil his engagements. But, to give effect to this steady resolution, it is necessary;

2dly. That there should be adequate financial resources, and that the difficulties which present themselves under that head should be removed; the imperial court of St. Petersburg has already been informed of the vast and necessary expenditure required to put the infantry, the cavalry, the carriages and artillery, the object of the commissary's department, the magazines, and stores, in short, every thing belonging to the army, upon the full war establishment. The succor of 15 millions of florins, which is asked from England, for this primary service, is not more than one half of what is actually wanted. The expense of each campaign of the last war was from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty millions. The subsequent rise of the prices of commodities would render the expense of the same objects, now, considerably greater. But suppose it even not to exceed the former, yet the subsidy of thirty millions of florins, which is asked from England, added to the ordinary peace expenditure of the army, would leave still an enormous deficit, which the burthened finances of Austria could hardly make good. It follows that unless England grant the subsidy which has been demanded, it must be impossible for the court of Vienna, notwithstanding its determined inclination, even to make those preparations for war, which are not to be attempted without an assurance of being able to follow them up and maintain them.

These considerations being stated it is next to be examined, what would be the detail of the operation of the armies in Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, and the frontiers of Germany, if they should make all their movements in perfect mutual concert. It is the concert of operations which must meet the first plans and marches of the enemy. Its prompt or tardy success, its favorable or unfavorable result will determine, in fact, the whole fortune of the war, and, of course, the fate of Europe.

Considering the geographical position of France: its German frontier; Switzerland, with its subjugation to it; and the Italian republic; and observing, on the other hand, the position of the hereditary dominions of Austria; it is impossible not to discern, that it would be imprudent to make any attempt from Germany, against France, in Alsace, or on the Rhine. Such an attempt would be made, only, by passing the Rhine at Manheim, or by laying seige to Mentz.

In the first of these enterprizes there would be the vast disadvantage of advancing, from the very first stept, amidst the fortified places of the greatest strength; of being forced to carry on a war of seiges, with an enormous consumption of men and money, and without a prospect of any happier issue of the campaign, at the best, than by the reduction of one of those strong places. To undertake the siege of Mentz, at least 50,000 men would be necessary to blockade the place, and to cover the operations of the seige. The extent and strength of Mentz are such, that we should be detained before that place alone for half the campaign; and no operation subsequent to its surrender, could lead to any but very uncertain and insecure results; because the places upon the Meuse on the one side, and in Alsace on the other, would every where arrest the progress of our armies. Add to these another consideration of not less weight; that since neither of those operations could be carried into effect but by great armies, there would be few troops left to cover the Upper Rhine. The enemy might avail himself of that local weakness; might direct his attack there, while we should be occupied in the seige of Landau or Mentz; and might thus advance in a line of operation shorter than ours; might possess himself of our communications; and might get between us and all our supplies. To avoid being cut off from these, we should, in that case, be obliged to abandon every thing without striking a blow.

An attempt through Switzerland, against Franche Compte, would be indisputably the most formidable to the enemy. His frontiers are there open. But as such a plan of operation could not be carried into effect but through Suabia, by the Voralberg, or below the Lake of Constance, on account of the impossibility of having supplies conveyed through the Tyrol; it would be necessary before attempting it, to have made considerable progress in Swabia, and to have an army of observation opposite Strasburg, to watch the enemy. It would even be necessary to have obtained some advantages in Italy, before hazarding an attack in Switzerland. A retreat of the army in Italy towards Klakenfurt, would prevent the army in the Tyrol from joning in the operations in Switzerland. The enemy would possess themselves of the Puster Thal, (the Puster Thal is in Tyrol, between Brixen and Lientz, and communicates with the vale of the Adige) on the great roads for our communications and conveyances to and from Tyrol. We should be compelled to detach troops from the army in Germany, for the interior defence of Austria, and not only to relinquish all offensive operations, but even to confine ourselves within the line of the Lech, or possibly, the Inn in Germany, and there to take a defensive position, in order not to be at too great a distance from Austria, and to be ready to supply with due promptitude, the assistance which might there be wanted. It follows from all these considerations, that the war should begin with vigorous offensive operations in Italy. It is there we should act with the superior force of our army. A victory gained there would afford us the same advantages for the prosecution of offensive operations against France, which France would acquire from our loss of a battle, in order to penetrate into the Austrian hereditary dominions. If the difficulties of our situation render it even impossible for us to arm, and advance to act upon the frontier as soon as the enemy, how much less is it to be expected, that the troops of the emperor of Russia, could arrive in time to act at the very commencement of the war.

It would be the interest of France to use every means to anticipate their arrival, by an early and decisive superiority. Any concentration of our troops, or the march of the Russians, would not fail to afford Bonaparte a specious pretext to declare war. The force of this observation is to prove, that in the case of war with France, the plan of operations, the first distribution and disposal of the troops, the commencement and the first progress of the military movements, must be arranged, on the supposition that war will be begun by the Austrians alone.

It would be requisite that the army in Italy should begin its movements with forcing the passage of the Adige, dislodging the enemy from the Mincio, investing Mantau and Peschiera, detaching a body of troops to the Po, to observe the south of Italy, and open its way to the Adda, in order to cover the blockade or seige of these places.——Only the reduction of these two fortresses, or some such great and fortunate events, as are not to be reckoned upon, could induce the commandant of this army to push his operations farther.

The army in Germany would commence its operations by passing the Inn, would enter Bavaria, and would there await on the Lech, the movements of the other armies, and in particular the arrival of the troops from Russia.

The army in the Tyrol would be determined in its movements, by those of the armies in Italy and Germany.

In the case of the operations against Switzerland, a part of the troops in the Tyrol would be employed in an attack on the Grisons and the other small Cantons; and the rest would in the case of success of the army of Italy, advance from its defensive positions, and join that army. This is all that, with our greatest efforts, and upon the supposition of decided success, we can expect to accomplish, till the whole of the plans and powers of the coalition shall be in full activity.——If Italy be the grand point of operation at the commencement of hostilities, Switzerland must become such as soon as we have obtained success in that quarter, and shall have advanced through Swabia.—— Switzerland offers to a conqueror the advantage of the shortest communication between Italy and Germany; it gives the facility of sending supplies and reinforcements with promptitude to the one or the other of these countries, and it is only through Switzerland that an entrance can be effected into France on the side of Franche Compte. It would then be necessary to cover ourselves on the side of Alsace, by taking Befort and Hunningen, and leaving at the same time a considerable body of troops in Swabia, to cover the right wing of the army in Switzerland from any attempts by the French from Strasburg, and to protect our communications, and insure the conveyance of supplies.

The reasons have been explained, on account of which, in the general plan of operation, it is not indicated in what manner the troops of the two imperial courts might co-operate, either in union under the same standards, or by a concert in their movements. We must look forward to the case of Austria being attacked by France before the arrival of the Russians in Germany. The combination of the operations of the two courts would then depend on the resolution of Prussia. And, thanks to the wise measures of the emperor Alexander, we are soon to learn decisively how far we may, or may not, reckon upon Prussian co-operation, upon the neutrality of that power, or its rejection of our propositions. We shall, then, be enabled to present to the imperial court of Russia, upon the request which it has communicated, proposals for its co-operation towards the common and general object.

We may here previously submit the consideration, that the line of operation in Italy is the most remote, and that it is there the campaign must be opened with the greatest vigor; that the court of Vienna will therefore send a great army into Italy, in order to act with rapidity upon that line; and that therefore the march of the Russian troops, and their substitution for those of Austria, amidst the movements of war in Italy, would be impossible.

As soon as we shall certainly know the result of the great and important step which his majesty the emperor of all the Russias has taken at the court of Berlin, we shall add, without delay, whatever remains to be communicated farther on the subject of the friendly propositions here explained, and upon the plan of operation for the two courts in Germany, and shall forthwith submit it to the court of Russia.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

For the following interesting letter the Editor is indebted to a highly esteemed friend at Washington. *U. S. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, March 22.

DEAR SIR,

The Louisiana madness is wonderfully abating here. Men who but a year past considered this vaunted purchase sufficient to immortalise their fame, now view it as the chief monument of their disgrace, and deny their agency in it. What they then supposed their highest honor, they now shrink from as the galling tale of reproach. Never were a set of poor devils so sick of any thing; one lays the blame upon another, each has become the accuser of his fellows; in one fact however, they are all obliged to agree, that we have been most unmercifully swindled, and, as you will see, shall be so again. The "vegetable specific apothecaries," that are here depleting the nation, may for the present shut their doors, and apply a hair of the same dog to the wound they have inflicted upon the national honor; but the cur will not suffer himself to be so plucked long. "The cook and cabin boy will have to skulk below yet with the captain and mate." With us who have been unavoidably let into the secrets of the Louisiana proceedings, it is a question difficult to decide which has surpassed the weakness of the administration, or the corruption of their agents; folly or vice. An investigation, that is now going on in the house of Representatives, may perhaps, bring to punishment the perpetrators of the latter, and the authors of the former will sink into disgrace; but what retribution will that be to the nation for her loss of character and this profligate waste of treasure. West Florida, that Mr. Jefferson and his friends but recently boasted with such exultation of having acquired, it seems now is not ours, or at least Talleyrand says so, and that is the best evidence

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Daily Advertiser.

LSDAY, April 2.

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ington. *U. S. Gaz.*
ASHINGTON, March 22.

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the nature of the case can admit. So confident were these statesmen and sage negotiators, of its being within the lines of their Louisiana purchase, that a law passed congress on the 24th February, 1804, authorizing the president to erect a port of entry and delivery in this very territory. In the 11th section of that law is the following provision: "The president is hereby authorised, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobille, and of the rivers, creeks, inlets and bays emptying into the gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobille, and west thereof to the Pascagnola inclusive, into a separate district, and to establish such place within the same as he shall deem expedient, to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places, within the same district not exceeding two, to be ports of entry only."

It is here to be observed that in order to prevent shuffling, that although the waters of the bay of Mobile extend into the Mississippi territory, yet there is no *shore* of that bay within 30 miles of any part of the "Good old United States." The president in pursuance of this act did erect *West Florida*, or rather the Floridas, into a seperate collection district, and established a port of entry and delivery, it is true a little above our old line at fort Stodert: but the Spaniards in defiance of our law, of our right and of the president himself, commander in chief of the armies and navies of the United States, &c. &c. still hold *vi armis*, the country, OUR *collection district*—And this is not all they make us pay at the town of Mobile, a toll of 12 per cent. upon all our vessels and cargoes passing through this district of *ours*.——And now what is to be done about this business? "Try which can do the other the most harm?" No. Too unprofitable this. It only remains then that we should quietly tread back our steps and lay down our new pretentions, or what will be more convenient, give monsieur Talleyrand seven or ten millions or such a matter, to do it for us, and then if we harm any body it will be ourselves, and this is nobody's business but our own. If we had thought however to have examined the title before we paid the money it might have saved us a good deal of trouble; for now instead of holding all the country E. of the Mississippi, the waters of which fall into the Gulph of Mexico, and for which we have actually legislated, or of holding W. Florida itself, infinitely more important to us *in point* of situation, than the whole of Louisiana, New Orleans, excepted, and for the purchase of which the money was known to have been appropriated, we find within our humble claim only the little island of New Orleans east of the Mississippi. Exactly what we wanted he did not get. What a wonderful speculation! If this unfortunate mistake had been found out some time ago how it would have damped the national festivals, and the National Intelligencer. The great object is to keep this affair as secret as possible till the blunder is some how remedied. 'Tis well the United States are rich, and the purses of the people open whilst the doors of congrees are closed. What would be thought of the wildest speculators, who should purchase and pay fifteen millions of dollars for a territory, without first ascertaining the boundaries, or even being able to come within hundreds of miles of them, either east or west. Leaving on the *one side* infinitely the most valuable part of the supposed and vaunted acquisition, in a situation not to be obtained but at the point of the bayonet, or by a peace offering of additional sums of money and on the other, a country larger in extent than one third of the whole United States, a subject of most vague dispute; as to the limits of which after paying fifteen millions of dollars they could not produce a single scrap of paper, upon which to found the most uncertain conjecture, however extravagant such a case may appear in the abstract, we have now a precedent for it. We are already stigmatized in Europe as the land jobbers of Talleyrand, and what will be thought of us when in the face of all the world, with our eyes open, we submit with such tame & philosophic acquiescence to be swindled out of our treasure by France, and bullied out of our rights by Spain? Let those who have brought the government to this debased condition, who have covered the nation with ignominy and shame, without a blush themselves, answer the question.

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The conclusion of the following extract of Mr. Fox's address to the electors of the city of Westminster seems to indicate something like a spirited policy, and savors little of those pacific wishes attributed to him, out of office.

LONDON, February 13.

"This morning Mr. Fox was unanimously elected for the city of Westminster.

"Mr. Fox declared, that if the electors thought he had, in changing his situation changed his principles, his attachment to the cause of liberty and those constitutional views which he had uniformly cultivated and promoted, they had then the power of rejecting his claims to be their representative; but if, on the contrary, they continued to have the same opinion of him which they had evinced for the last 25 years, he trusted he should be favored with their support. In accepting the situation which he at that moment filled, his only object was to co-operate, for the public good, with men of enlightened minds and acknowledged talents. They had undertaken the administration of public affairs in a crisis highly perilous, and if they succeed in saving the country from the dangers which threatened it from without, they should consider that they had done their duty. For his own part, he had entered into office free from all selfish and partial views, and he should not be guilty in a single instance of giving up those grand political principles which had been the pride and glory of his life. With the exception of our naval pre-eminence, that had derived such real lustre from the victory off Trafalgar, the prospect of affairs abroad, a department particularly consigned to his care, was indeed melancholy; but he was gratified and cheered by the reflection, that the spirit, patriotism, resources, and unanimity of the country, were far superior to the utmost perils of the present crisis, and that when properly estimated, they could not fail in banishing despondence and inspiring vigor and confidence."

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SECOND MEETING

OF THE OPPOSITION CABINET.

We announced in one of our papers of the present week, that in consideration of the circumstances of the times, and what was expected of them in the ensuing parliament, the leaders of what is called the opposition, and some of the most distinguished men in the country, had formed themselves into a regular sitting, and had already met once upon the present situation of public affairs.

They have since had a second meeting, at the house of the earle of Albermarle, when a question of the first public interest, and involving in it the very union of the party, to the separation of which the country must look with alarm, was fully discussed and finally arranged.

This question was no less than the line of policy to be observed by the party in the ensuing parliament, being the great question of peace or war.

We have obtained permission, and we are confident, exclusively, to state as follows:

Mr. Fox gave it as his opinion, that in the present solitary state of this country, severed by the late events from her actual allies, and by the same events rendered desperate in her hopes of supplying their place by others, with Russia, retreating in a manner that a whole year would be lost, before she could again come into the field, and with Austria so reduced that she could never again come into the field; that in this political solitude, this absence of all hope of alliance, nothing remained for this country, but to conclude a peace. That the confederacy and former alliance, must now be considered as fully dissolved; that another must be formed by other negociations. and that to bring those negociations to any conclusion must be a work of much time, and great uncertainty; that in the mean time the war, if it were on war we were resolved, must either be suspended or continued; if suspended, what was a suspended war, but another name for a peace; a peace of precaution, a peace of security? If the war were to be continued, it must be continued without allies.—— To this he could never consent, because in the present circumstances of Europe, and as to any useful purpose, he was fully persuaded that we were equal to it. That the spirit of the country indeed was equal to it; but spirit was one thing and the physical strength of the body another. That spirit was but another name for passion, generous indeed, but like every other passion not exactly under the controul of reason, but if the passion of courage, the passion of glory led us to despise dangers, reason recalling us from the elevation, brought us lower toward the ground. That no one admired more than him the generous spirit of the country, but he had lived too long and loved safety too well to sacrifice it to a name. That he loved heroes in the field but not in the cabinet. He concluded by expressing as his opinion, that the situation of the country required peace.

Mr. Gray assented to all his arguments, if peace could do nothing, it had still that merit that it cost nothing. This he tho't constituted the whole difference between peace and war, such a war at least as we could be expected to maintain. War could do nothing, but cost much. Peace could do nothing but then it cost nothing.

Mr. Windham did not approve of this mercantile calculation of the value of peace and war. An article of some value was totally omitted. National honor in his opinion at least, was no inconsiderable item. Was he called upon to make out a political bill, to balance creditor & debtor side of peace and war, he should charge it to its full value. That a fruitless peace was indeed better than a fruitless war; as a negative evil, an evil of privation, was better than a positive evil, an evil of actual suffering. That war was something, peace was nothing. That war was *prima facie*, an evil, and an evil of great magnitude, and was only relatively a good. That he differed much as to the efficiency of the country to maintain a war without a continental ally. But that he would not rigidly adhere to this opinion, as there were many, very many of his best friends, men by whose judgment he had been accustomed to frame his own, who now differed with him upon this point; but that as there was one point in which all his friends agreed, the necessity of a perfect union, which could only be [illegible] give cohesion by a steady adherance to one main connecting principle, and mutual sacrifices in points indifferent. That all he wished was, that whether peace or war, the honor of the country should be considered, as well as its safety; that the future should be taken into consideration as well as the present; that we should not sacrifice future safety to present ease; and that we should value our honor, as the most effectual means of our safety, above everypetty apparent good. He did not indeed approve of such a war as the present—he preferred a vigorous peace to an inactive war. He concluded by giving as his opinion,

Better a peace like a war, than a war like a peace.

Lord Grenville was not present, but a gentleman who was authorised to speak for him declared for,

A safe and honorable peace, a peace rendered safe by guarantees, and honorable by supporting an aspect, and reality, which should teach the enemy that we feared not war.

Mr. Fox. Then, thanks to the fortune of the country, thanks to patriotism which the common sense of our danger has kindled, there is a perfect unanimity, and this be our mutual pledge.

A safe and honorable peace.

A peace rendered safe by guarantees, & honorable by presenting an aspect of strength.

A peace like a war,

Instead of a war like a peace.

Such was this celebrated meeting. We pledge ourselves fully to the substance if not to the exact words, we say no more. In the course of the next week we shall enter more fully on this subject.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain in the Mediterranean, dated Jan. 21, 1806.

"On my passage I was boarded by five cruizers, two British, two French, and one Spaniard; from all whom, I received the most gentlemanly and polite treatment. I was first boarded by the Unit, British frigate; not a question was asked relative to the origin of the property but merely whether the ship and property were neutral; and the Register, bills of lading, and the invoice of the cargo, were with them sufficient evidence. I concluded from this gentle treatment, they were ignorant of the late decision of the British Courts, and ascribed my easy escape to their want of knowledge; I soon after fell in with the Ætna bomb ketch, right out of Gibraltar, "It is now all over with me," said I, "this fellow has a lesson from a different school; he has studied too deep to let me pass without molestation;" but the same questions were made, and the same treatment shewn by the latter as were by the former, and I was suffered to proceed with the least hindrance possible. The French cruizers merely asked for the evidence of neutrality of the ship, and the French Consuls certificate; and the Spaniard, in a little dirty Felucca, to my great astonishment, came on board bowing and scraping, curving his body into an obtuse angle of at least 30 degrees and was perfectly satisfied with the examination of the passport in four languages, & declared there was no document like that; It was sufficient he said, to convince a Turk. This same fellow seven years ago, when all manner of crimes were committed in the Streights with impunity, would most likely have taken a man's teeth out of his head, if he could have found nothing of more value. Since the commencement of the French Revolution, I have not witnessed so much respect for the American Flag, as I have this passage, nor can I learn that any of our vessels in this quarter have experienced a different treatment of late."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig President, Bell, Turks Island—Salt to John Tucker.

Schr. Gen. Pinckney, Grayson, St. Jago de Cuba—Sugar, coffee, segars, &c. to R. Young.

Schr. Whitney, Hand, Turks Island—Salt to Douglass & Mandeville.

CLEARED,

Schr. Patsey, Butts, Barbados——By the Master.

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder

HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2. d2w

WILLIAM GORE,

BEING about to commence the MILLING BUSINESS in the country, wishes to Rent the PROPERTY he now occupies on King street, near *Mr. Dawes Dawes's*, consisting of twenty-[illegible] and a commodious Dwelling, Kitchen, &c. &c. ——In his absence please apply to Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.

April 1. eo2w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of the city of Alexandria, having been heretofore dissolved, all persons having any demands against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. *William Barleman*, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL, (for self)
ROBERT LEMON, &
SETH GRIFFITH,
Late partners & authorised to settle the business of the concern.

Laurel (Del.) Feb. 24, 1806. [Ap. 2.] 12w3§

AN ACT,

For fixing the Salaries of certain Officers of the Corporation of Alexandria.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria, in Common Council assembled—That the Mayor be allowed for his services for the present year, the sum of three hundred dollars, to be computed from the first day of his appointment to office, and that it shall be his duty to ask and demand, for every attestation under the seal of his office, one dollar which shall be considered as an addition to his salary.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, that the following persons shall have and receive as a compensation for their respective services for the present year, the following sums, to wit:

The Superintendant of Police the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

The Clerk of the Market, the sum of two hundred dollars.

The Clerk of the Council, the sum of two hundred dollars.

The Superintendant of the Watch, the sum of three hundred dollars.

The Keeper of the Powder House, the sum of fifty dollars.

The Auditor, the sum of one hundred dollars, and

Each Watchman the sum of two hundred dollars, which several sums shall be paid quarterly out of any money in the Treasurer's hands for general purposes.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the laws and orders to be passed by the Common Council shall be from time to time published in each of the public newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria, and that there shall be allowed and paid to the editor of each paper the sum of seventy dollars annually, as a full compensation for the said services, and for all notices or advertisements of a public nature, published by order of the Mayor or Common Council; And there shall also be allowed and paid to the public Printer the sum of fifty dollars annually for his services for printing all other public printing for the use of the corporation, provided he shall duly execute the same.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Superintendant of Quarantine shall be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars for his services for one year from the time of his appointment, in full for all the duties to be required of him by virtue of his said office.

Passed in Common Council the 22d day of March, 1806.

J. H. HOOE, *President.*

Approved 25th March, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Tickler burg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and D'argona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossaes, and Bastas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received

A Consignment of Books,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Friend's Books

Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Elwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
[illegible]
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Daoides,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pieasley, &c. &c.

March 31.

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philosophy;

OR

Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other scioliste of the day, and *to give more extensive publicity* to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy-five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2aw2m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax-street, near Duke-street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LER & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

[illegible] Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions, I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, yaw burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

RUNAWAYS.

Yesterday ran away, an apprentice lad named

WILLIAM REARDON,

AGED about 18 years, very small for his age dark complexion, black short hair, sulky look, had on a blue nankeen upper jacket, swansdown waistcoat, and grey coating trowsers, but may probably change them, as he is very artful.—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for securing this lad, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

Also on the 15th ult. an apprentice lad named

CALEB LOMAX,

About 17 years of age, fair hair and pale complexion; had on a grey coating upper jacket, drab hat about half worn and sundry other cloathes not recollected.—TWO CENTS reward will be given for securing and bringing home this lad, the above rewards will be paid by

Jameison & Anderson,

OR,

Andrew Jameison.

April 1. 3t*

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 12w

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BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.